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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
8.00	to 8.30 " " 10 "
8.30	to 9.00 " " 15 "
9.00	to 9.30 " " 15 "
9.30	to 10.00 " " 15 "
10.00	to 10.30 " " 15 "
10.30	to 11.00 " " 15 "
11.00	to 11.30 " " 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 " " 15 "
2.00	to 2.30 " " 15 "
2.30	to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00	to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30	to 4.00 " " 15 "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

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SUNDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	
10.30	to 11.00 a.m. " " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00 " " 15 "
2.00	to 2.30 " " 15 "
2.30	to 3.00 " " 15 "
3.00	to 3.30 " " 15 "
3.30	to 4.00 " " 15 "

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Local
CANTON (Tai Sha Yuen)	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15
SHEN LUNG	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25
Shen Chun	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35
Shum Shui	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50
Shum Shui	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55
Shum Shui	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10
Shum Shui	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.60	dep. 8.75	dep. 8.90	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35
Shum Shui	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.60	arr. 8.75	arr. 8.90	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50
Shum Shui	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35
Shum Shui	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 9.65	arr. 9.80	arr. 9.95	arr. 10.10
Shum Shui	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55
Shum Shui	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10
Shum Shui	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.60	dep. 9.75	dep. 9.90	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35
Shum Shui	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.60	arr. 9.75	arr. 9.90	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50
Shum Shui	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35
Shum Shui	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Local
Shum Shui	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55
Shum Shui	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10
Shum Shui	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.60	dep. 12.75
Shum Shui	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.60	arr. 12.75	arr. 12.90
Shum Shui	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35
Shum Shui	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50
Shum Shui	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55
Shum Shui	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10
Shum Shui	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.60	dep. 12.75	dep. 12.90	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35
Shum Shui	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.60	arr. 12.75	arr. 12.90	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50
Shum Shui	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35
Shum Shui	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.50

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Max. Draft of Ship keel	22	22	22
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BUSINESS GUIDE AND DIRECTORY

Third Issue—1919

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MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

A RESUME OF ITS WONDERFUL
WORK.

When the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply—Mr. Whitley in the Chair—on the Ministry of Munitions vote, on June 24th.

Mr. Rellway (Deputy Minister of Munitions) said: I have to ask the approval of the Committee for an expenditure for the year ending March 31st next of £188,000,000. This is a colossal figure; it is the largest sum ever voted for the armaments of the war, and represents sums which will have to be paid in liquidating war contracts running at the time of the armistice. The balance of £26,000,000 represents supplies for other Government departments and is included in the estimates of the War Office, the Air Ministry, and the Local Government Board. The estimate for the Local Government Board expenditure is £12,000,000, and is for supplies which the Ministry of Munitions is purchasing for the Government's housing programme. Against this expenditure of £188,000,000 the Committee is asked to vote £1,000,000. This sum represents a merely nominal deficiency and is estimated to be the reason for the Committee's vote. We desire authority to spend, certain appropriations in aid to meet our expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions between the date of its establishment and the end of the last financial year was £1,834,307,941.

In the year ending March 31st, 1919, the Ministry's expenditure was £22,704,984. For the year ending March 31st, 1918, the expenditure was £39,306,316. For the year ending March 31st last, the expenditure was £470,000,000. That vast sum of £1,834,000,000 is the price this country paid for the equipment of its armies.

IMPROVED WEAPONS.
The country is entitled to know whether it got full value for that vast expenditure. It is impossible to give the evidence which in my view justifies that great claim without recalling the position in which the British Army was placed when it first went to France. When the Army settled down to trench warfare in the autumn of 1914 our soldiers were practically without equipment suitable for this form of warfare. They were without grenades, without mortars, without bombs, without high explosive shells. The British soldier, with the resources which have always distinguished him, set about providing his own trench warfare weapons. He improvised grenades from bully beef tins and jam tins. In workshops erected in the field he carried on experiments with high explosives, hand grenades, trench mortars, and bombs. At the beginning of the war we were without a light trench mortar. No manufacturing capacity had been developed. There was no reserve; there was no production worth speaking of. By June, 1915, only 314 trench mortars had been issued. The trench mortar position was saved very largely as the result of the invention of a civilian, Mr. Wilfrid Stokes. The Stokes gun was taken up by the Ministry of Munitions. In August, 1915, the present Prime Minister placed an order for 1,000. There was this picturesque fact in the tragedy, that so short was the Army in France of a proper equipment to compete against the highly organized and scientific German army that we had to supply our men with catapults. No fewer than 4,000 had to be sent out with our soldiers. I did not think that in a manner which did the country had a right to ask to defend itself against the armaments of Germany. I cannot help dwelling for a moment on the heroic yet tragic figure of the British soldier during the early months of trench warfare in France. Practically without weapons against an enemy who was fighting with all his ingenuity, under impossible conditions, to arm himself, he presents one of the most tragic figures in all the history of the war. The men who trod that Calvary and who remain alive have nothing to learn of physical suffering or bitterness of spirit.

SHELL SHORTAGE.
The Ministry of Munitions had its official birth in the Act of Parliament which was passed in June, 1915; but it was not the Act of Parliament that made the Ministry—it was made by the shambles of Festubert. The experience of that battle brought home to the most stubborn supporters of the old regime the need for new men and new methods. How much blood would have been saved, how different the history of the war would have been, how fewer would have been the British graves in France, if only the decision that was taken after Festubert had been taken nine months before, when the shortage of essential munitions was known to all who had access to official documents. The Shell Shortage Controversy. The talk of controversy in connection with shell shortage is to use language without a proper sense of its meaning. There is no controversy. It is impossible for any individual man who spoke to a soldier who came back from France during the early months of the war to question the short article in the newspaper. He might have written a hundred articles; politicians might have intrigued in vain for a century, and nothing would have happened if the facts had not been so grim and grisely as they were.

UNUSUAL AS USUAL.
No adequate steps were taken to remedy that shortage until the time when the necessary powers were given in the Ministry of Munitions Act and the Defence of the Realm Act. The fault does not rest on the men who in the War Office were trying to solve an impossible task. They had not the power. They did wonders, having regard to the situation in which they were placed, but the dominating fact of that time which made a solution of the problem impossible was that there prevailed in high places a heresy which was called "Business As Usual." If that heresy had continued there would have been no business for this country. Within the limits of their powers the War Office men did wonders. They ordered shells by the million. Something like

30,000,000 shells were placed by the Armaments Committee of the War Office, but they had no power to see that the shells were converted into ammunition that could be fired by a gun. What the man in France, limited to four rounds a day, wanted was not an order. He wanted something he could fire out of a gun. These shell orders recall to me that famous Brimley's feast, where the host ordered almost everything which his imagination could suggest, but never let it materialise into anything which his guests could eat. It was only when the powers were given in the first Ministry of Munitions Act and the Defence of the Realm regulations to control the supply of machine tools, to control the importation of raw material, to erect great new factories, to bring women into munition factories, to control profits, to regulate wages, to remove trade union restrictions that it was found possible properly to grapple with this problem, and we have no right to criticize men who failed in the task set them because they were not given powers by which it could be carried out.

The Prime Minister's first task was to try to bring the orders into fruition, and to find out what was holding up delivery of the orders. Out of 100 shells ordered, only fifteen were forthcoming at the date on which they were promised for delivery. It was found that the hold-up was probably due to a lack of component parts. One man had anvils and no bodies; another had bodies and no anvils. The simple measure was taken of bringing the bodies and the anvils together. That is a typical instance of the way by which this problem was solved.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

Our annual output of shell before the war was about 50,000 rounds per annum. The total output of shell up to the date of the armistice was about 200,000,000 rounds. The number of guns with the Army at the outbreak of war was 456. Our total production of guns during the war was 25,430, plus 9,170 which were repaired. Up to June, 1915, there had been accepted by the War Office for delivery to the Army 1,181 machine-guns. The total production up to December of last year was nearly 230,000. Had the war continued, we should now have reached an output of 4,000 machine-guns per week. The British Army had in its possession at the outbreak of war about 100 aeroplanes. The Ministry of Munitions took over the responsibility for the production of aeroplanes on September 12th, 1917. The production was then at the rate of 500 per month. At the date of the armistice production had been increased to 4,000 per month. There is no question that during the later stages of the war this country held the supremacy over the enemy in the air. That was due not only to the extraordinary fighting spirit and ingenuity of the men who flew and fought the machines; it was also due to the ingenuity of the craftsmen and employees engaged in that great industry.

The Ministry of Munitions had been at work for nearly three years when it was suddenly and unexpectedly submitted to a test which tried every part of its organization. In April, 1918, the Germans made their great offensive. In the short course of that offensive our armies in France lost, either by capture or destruction:

1,000 Guns.
70,000 tons of munitions, or about 15 per cent. of our stocks in France at that time.
4,000 Machine-guns.
500,000 Rifles.
250,000,000 Rounds of small arms ammunition.
700 Trench mortars.
300 Tanks.

MUNITION WORKERS' RECORD.
Probably no army, even in the course of this war, suffered such devastating losses of men, but the organizations which have been laid down came through that ordeal triumphantly. Here I would like to tribute on behalf of Parliament to the men in which British labour in the munitions industry rallied to the help of their hard-pressed brothers in France. At the time the German offensive commenced there was a good deal of industrial unrest in this country, but the men who stood in defence of the Channel, and of our homes swept away faction and distrust as summer's sun sweeps away the mists of morning. (Cheers.) The munition workers of the country broke their own proud record. As a result of their efforts and of the large reserves which had been accumulated, we were able within a fortnight of the German offensive to replace every gun which was lost, and actually to increase the establishment more than to make up the heavy losses of shell and of small arms ammunition; to send out 1,000 trench mortars for the 700 which had been lost; and to replace every tank by a superior model. (Cheers.)

Three months later, in the victorious offensive, which began in August, 1918, the expenditure rose to 2,900,000 rounds and 80,000 tons weight in the biggest week, while in the culminating period in October the biggest week's expenditure amounted to 3,500,000 rounds and 85,000 tons weight. On the day the British Army broke the Hindenburg Line they fired 943,837 shells, the cost of which was £2,800,000, and the weight of which was 40,000 tons. This was a greater number than was fired during the whole four years of the South African War. If we take the pre-war output of shells at 55,000 per annum, it means that a year's output of that time was on that day being fired from our guns every eighty minutes. (Cheers.)

The introduction of the system of castings has saved the country 300 millions in the Ministry of Munitions alone.

STORY OF THE AIRCRAFT BULLET.

The story of the anti-aircraft bullet is dramatic. I have here selections of bullets which I picked the German air-raid on this country. There are six of them, from the first crude bullet, indistinguishable from the ordinary rifle bullet, up to one which to a casual examination does not differ from the first; but that bullet was only used once, Whit Sunday of last year, and it prevented any further air-raid on this country. Were we right to scrap the earlier bullet when we had found a better one? Were we right to stop the contract and compensate the contractor? I would like to see the Minister who during a raid would have stood up and told the House that the best bullet

(Continued at foot of next column.)

'SAFETY AT SEA.'

WONDERS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

The International Hydrographic Conference was opened at the Conference Hall of the Office of Works. Admiral Sir Russell Wemyss presided, and there were present thirty-nine delegates from Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

In opening the conference the First Sea Lord said that, as sailors, they knew the tremendous importance to the whole world of hydrography. They knew how the safety of the lives of those who went down to the sea in ships depended upon accurate hydrography, and they believed much as had been done in various countries, that co-ordination and organisation must inevitably be an enormous improvement in the direction of attaining that safety for which they were all striving. It was a somewhat auspicious moment in which they had met for the first time, the day before, although nothing had been signed, peace had been declared, and he thought that a peace which they hoped might be a permanent peace could not be better inaugurated than by a meeting of such eminent men as were there that day, to help in securing that safety on which commerce in the future might depend.

Rear Admiral Sir John F. Parry, who was elected president, said that, although the experience and knowledge gained during the war had undoubtedly benefited hydrography, he earnestly hoped that they might now be able to extend their activities in every direction without interference, and to devote themselves to a special work which was so essential to the world's progress. It had been most evident during the war that the hydrographical survey had come to the front in a hitherto unheard-of manner. They in the Navy had been called upon to provide for a great variety of services, and it had been very satisfactory to see how necessary they had been deemed. Of all the many inventions brought into use as practical possibilities, he personally considered that among the most important had been the use of directional wireless telegraphy and of hydrophones for position finding, which had been most prominent in the simplification and acceleration of hydrographic work, and their universal adoption to assist in carrying out the work of the Navy. They were already extensively using hydrophones for sound-ranging under water, to assist in the exact determination of positions in the North Sea, in relation to minefields and in the reinforcement of navigational aids, and the possibilities in this connection were enormous. The accuracy resulting from the use of this method had been found to be marvellous, and yet the invention was only in its infancy. The use of directional wireless would certainly simplify the obtaining of positions in waters where the employment of the hydrophone was impossible, and only a hydrographical surveyor could realise to the full the enormous advantage that must be derived from any method of obtaining a position in mid-ocean without difficulty and with certainty. As both these methods of position finding became more reliable, the importance of their general adoption in the interest of safe navigation would be obvious.

It was not being used because a contract had been made for an inferior one. (Cheers.)

The Committee will remember when the Zeppelins first came over. It was with humiliation that I watched the Zeppelins dropping bombs and our gunships firing aimlessly. (Cheers.) Then our anti-aircraft guns had a range of two miles, they were now a range of five miles. When we were "able to meet the Zeppelins" we were faced with a new problem, for the bullet that was effective against the Zeppelins was not effective against the heavier-than-air machines. The day after Whit Sunday last year the Germans planned an air-raid on a bigger magnitude than anything they had attempted before; they could not get the men to go because they knew the reception that awaited them. As regards poison gas, although I do not think we ever succeeded in improving on the effectiveness of the German gas we certainly equalled it, whilst on the defensive side we succeeded in providing the finest defences of any army in the field. The Germans never surprised us with a new form of gas, our experimenters had always anticipated them.

Mr. Rose said that when what was known as the "shell controversy" was on, the inference was that the "shell king" mounted the steps of his nabaster throne, put on his halo, made in Carmelite House, and let there be shells, and there were shells. Most engineers knew that Lord Rotherham made all the preparations for the production of high explosive shells, they had heard something of the wonderful machine-tool department. It was the most hopeless failure of all. The present Prime Minister was supposed to be a great organizer of the engineering industry. He certainly had driving power, he drove the industry into chaos, and all its workers over the verge of exasperation, and kept them there. This country owed to the Ministry of Munitions for their mismanagement, their extravagance, and their waste, a period of another year of the war, and the loss of a million lives of men who ought to be alive to-day.

Sir R. A. Lister, in a maiden speech, eulogised the services rendered by the Prime Minister when first Minister of Munitions. He declared that had it not been for Mr. Lloyd George's intervention and his great imagination and courage in discarding the conventional system of producing munitions we should not have had the Germans willing to sign the Peace Treaty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bigland congratulated the Ministry of Munitions on the action it had taken in securing cheap glycerine for the production of cordite. By preventing the export of oil seeds or nuts containing glycerine from the Empire without a written undertaking to have the glycerine returned, the Ministry had been able to supply glycerine for the production of cordite at £27 a ton, while the world market price rose to over £300 a ton.

The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAYMEN'S CONGRESS.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Conscription, the employment of military forces in Labour troubles, and the reinstatement of conscientious objectors in the railway service were among the subjects of discussion at the Congress of the National Union of Railwaymen, held at Plymouth.

Mr. A. C. Powell (Blairstown) moved a resolution expressing alarm and disgust at the action of railway companies in continuing to persecute members of this organisation who, as conscientious objectors, exercised their rights under the Military Service Acts. And impressing on the executive the desirability of pushing forward the demand for reinstatement. He said thirty-three members of the Railwaymen's Union and twenty-five members of the Railway (Workers') Association had been definitely refused reinstatement. "Some of these men," said Mr. Powell, "have gone through torture of hell, some have been driven insane, some have been ruined physically and mentally for life, and one has died in prison because of torture inflicted on him." It was up to them to say that they were not going to tolerate any of this victimisation nonsense from "Junkies" in the railway service. If other members did not stand by these men, South Wales railwaymen would, and they would take action jointly with South Wales miners and other organisations. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. East (Barry) moved an amendment instructing the executive, failing the reinstatement of these men within one month, to take action and declare a national stoppage.

Mr. W. Collier (Pontypridd), who seconded the amendment, said if the men were not reinstated within the month they would "down tools" and show what they could do as an industrial organisation.

Mr. J. Golding (Woking) said he could not support strike action on such a question as this. He was a member of a tribunal, and formed the impression that the majority of so-called "conscientious objectors" were animated by cowardice. (Cries of dissent.) He could not see his way to fight or make a sacrifice in the interests of people who had publicly stated that they would not protect their wives and families if attacked.

Mr. H. Greenfield (Shipley) said there would be a good many conscientious objectors in the union against striking on such a motion.

Mr. W. Abraham (Sheffield) said he did not believe in putting a strike motion in every resolution. The executive had this matter in hand, and were already in negotiation with the authorities. It was not quite the time to prepare for a national strike. "Sooner or later," he said, "we shall have to come to grips with the Government. The time is close at hand when we shall deal with the questions as one big whole, and when we do it will not be piecemeal."

Mr. Walter Hudson (acting general secretary) said no man who had been released from military service, whether by exemption or otherwise, should be prevented from returning to his work. A number of the best railwaymen were desirous of knowing their views as an organisation on this subject, and were, he believed, prepared to reinstate the men. There were only a few who took a narrow and parochial view. The amendment was defeated by 23 votes to 22, and the original resolution was carried unanimously.

conscription.

Mr. W. Abraham (Sheffield) moved. This congress views with apprehension the apparent intention of the Government to use the military forces of the Crown to frustrate the legitimate efforts of organised labour to secure a just and reasonable standard of life, and approves the action of the executive in submitting the matter for discussion to the next meeting of the Triple Industrial Alliance, and instructs the executive to take any action necessary to secure the overthrow of conscription and all its attendant evils.

He said the "little demagogue from Wales" told them to vote for Coalition Government and no conscription. "Our fellows voted for Lloyd George and his crowd," continued the speaker, "because they believed them to be honest; but we have the right when we have been tricked and fooled to take action." They must make it clear to their executive who represented them on the alliance that they were determined to get the Military Service Acts removed from the Statute Book. They must kill militarism, or militarism would kill trade unionism. He believed the bulk of their members were prepared to fight this out to a finish. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Corten (Lincoln) said he hoped the Triple Alliance would go forward with a strong mandate from the workers of the country and carry it to the international, and if necessary be prepared to fight as organised workers against the international combine of capitalism. (Cheers.) An international commonwealth was what they had in view.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE HON. CAPTAIN SUPER-INTENDENT OF POLICE.

RIFLES, ETC.

All pull-throughs and oil-bottles must be returned to the Armoury on Prince's Street by the 10th inst., between the hours of 5.30 and 7 p.m. Those who have not yet returned their rifles must do so at the same time.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1919.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PASS OFFICE AND OTHER IRRITATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir, I heartily endorse "Citizen's" plea for the abolition of the Pass Office, and sincerely hope others will continue to bring pressure to bear until this war-time relic is completely done away with. We shall, no doubt, be told that it is continued because Germans and other undesirable might come back here at any moment. This is pure camouflage and eye-wash, as ample protection is secured if the practice of registration within seven days of arrival is continued, and a severe penalty enforced for those who fail to register.

British merchants are at a disadvantage against the Chinese who can travel about unimpeded, and, while no complaints were made during the war, it is now time to put things on a fair basis.

Further, as regards members of the Defence Corps and Police Reserve, it should be made clear that it is not necessary to apply for leave unless for a longer period than one month. As regards the personal freedom of the individual, the war seems to have left its sting with more red tape than one met with in Russia in pre-war times. Hongkong is small enough as it is, and restrictions of this nature tend to make one feel more of a prisoner in exile than ever. Yours faithfully,

PERMIT US TO PASS.

August 6th, 1910.

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MACAO, August 5th.

Mr. Manuel Ferreira da Rocha, the ex-Colonial Secretary, was elected on the 3rd instant to represent Macao in the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon. Mr. Rocha received 318 votes. He is leaving to-day for your Colony en route to Lisbon via America, accompanied by Mrs. Rocha. Senhor Henrique Valdez, officer of the navy, stationed on board the gunboat "Cafra", was declared senator without opposition. He will not take up his new duties immediately.

To-day is the annual feast of the Blessed Lady of Guadalupe, when the public have the opportunity of entering the Guadalupe Fort (the lighthouse). Three masses were said, and the attendance was very great. It is very pleasant indeed to have an early walk up Guadalupe's hill and then to see the breaking of the day.

The Rev. Narciso Campos and the Rev. Alberto Gonsalves, of St. Joseph's Seminary, were ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni on the 2nd instant. The Rev. N. Campos said his first mass to-day at the Seminary. The church was crowded. To-morrow the Rev. A. Gonsalves will say his first mass.

The Chinese Committee have begun to supply cheap rice from Canton to the population, but complaint is made that the distribution is limited to too narrow a circle.

The censorship in the Colony continues and, as a consequence, correspondence, papers, etc., always arrive late.

The new Governor, Senhor "Silva" is expected by the coming French mail.

It is rumoured in this city that Senhor Daniel Ferreira, Jr., ex Administrator, Attorney for Chinese Affairs, Chief of the Civil Police, etc., is coming out to be the Portuguese Consul at your port.

The harbour works have made great progress under the direction of the Admiral Lacerda but there is a rumour that an order has been received from the Portuguese Government that the works will soon cease.

PASSENGER SMUGGLERS.

IMPORTING ARMS FROM VANCOUVER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of three Winchester rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for defendants, stated that his clients were brothers and returned to the Colony on Tuesday, from Vancouver. The elder brother claimed the contraband articles and would plead guilty to the charge. The men were arrested while going on board the "Fat Shun". No doubt they knew that it would be impossible to take the arms and ammunition through Hongkong openly, so they concealed them in false-bottomed boxes. In any case his clients were taking the rifles as a means of defence in their own country against robbers. They had no illegal motive in view.

The Police agreed that the men were passenger-smugglers. Mr. Lindell fined the eldest brother \$500, and discharged the other two.

THE RICE PROBLEM.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS.

Sir Robert Ho Tung is to be congratulated upon the successful result of his persistent efforts to alleviate the distress caused amongst the poorer classes in Hongkong by the phenomenal high price of rice. For some time past he has been in communication, by letter and telegram, with Mr. Chan Luit-pak, Chairman of the Flood Relief Association of Canton, on this subject, and we understand this gentleman has prevailed upon the Tschun to permit the export of 10,000 piculs of Wuhu rice to Hongkong, on the understanding readily given that it is distributed at cost price among the poor of the Colony. The Tung Wah Hospital Committee, who have been associated with Sir Robert in this effort, held a meeting on Tuesday and appointed two of the number, Messrs. Li Yan-chuen and P. K. Kuo, to proceed to Canton in order to take delivery of the rice, which will probably be sold in very small quantities to each applicant in order that only the most needy will avail themselves of it.

Report says that Sir Robert Ho Tung hopes ultimately to obtain such supplies as will materially relieve the local situation. Obviously, it will not be possible to do this without considerable trouble and financial risk.

FREE RICE CONGEE FUND.

\$22,000 RAISED BY TUNG WAH COMMITTEE.

A largely attended meeting was held at the Tung Wah Hospital, last evening, of the past and present Directors of the Hospital Committee, members of the Advisory Board to the Tung Wah Chinese Justices of the Peace, and members of the Po Leung Kuk. Mr. Ho Kwong, Chairman of the Tung Wah Committee, presided and explained that the meeting was called to consider the advisability of inaugurating a fund with which to continue the free distribution of rice congee at the various stations to the poor of Hongkong. It did not require many words from the speaker to commend the proposal to the gathering, who immediately agreed that a fund should be started forthwith. Sir Robert Ho Tung headed the subscription list with \$10,000. The subscriptions promised were as follows:

Sir Robert Ho Tung	\$10,000
Mr. Fung Ping Shan	1,000
Ho Kwong	1,000
To Sie Tuen	1,000
Chiu Chau Sam	1,000
Simon Tse Yan	1,000
Lam Hong Ping	1,000
Tsang Ju Ting	1,000
Lo Siu Cheuk	1,000
Li Yau Cheun	1,000
Lui Poo Sang	500
Yiu Shou Kwan	500
Li Ying Chi	500
Leung Pak Yue	500
Chan King Wan	500
	\$22,000

It is expected that this amount will be considerably added to when visits are made by the Committee from firm to firm with a view to enlisting the sympathy of the public in furtherance of the object for which the fund has been started.

FEEDING THE POOR.

Our last issue contained the report of an interview with a Chinese gentleman, who complained that women and children were unable to obtain supplies of the congee distributed to the poor, owing to the jostling of hooligans. During the last three or four days, however, arrangements have been made to prevent this, and, by invitation, a reporter of this paper spent an hour last evening at the Wanchai relief station to see how the distribution was carried out.

A large matchbox has been erected on a vacant square adjacent to the Naval Hospital. This shed is divided into three compartments—one for women, one for children and the other for men. From 3 p.m. a large crowd of hungry folk, both big and small, surged into the shed and took up their stand in rows right round the fencing. As steaming pots of congee were removed from the furnace from time to time, and left to cool previous to distribution, they were watched by eager eyes, while eager hands clutched at plate basins and chopsticks. The halt, the maim, the blind, the old and the young of both sexes anxiously awaited the opportunity to fill their empty stomachs. Looking around the shed our reporter noticed about 20 coolies putting everything into order and getting ready for the rush which was to follow, while a Chinese committee of the Tung Wah Hospital—a band of philanthropists who are ever ready to help the poor in their need—generally superintended the proceedings and tasted the congee to see if it was properly prepared.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, August 6th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.
It is now said that Chang Kam-fong is to be retained permanently in the office of Civil Governor, owing to the conflicting demands and recommendations from the people.

Another report states that in connection with his separate peace proposals to the Peking Government, Luk has agreed that the Civil Governorship of Canton shall be appointed by the Peking Government, so the Tschun and the Military Government dare not interfere.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
With reference to the threatened dissolution of the Military Government by order of General Luk Wing-ting, it is reported that the Tschun, Mok Wing-sun, and the majority of the Kwangsi leaders are of opinion that the step should be delayed.

It is stated that Luk's telegram ordering the dissolution is known to the Administrative Directors and other members of the Military Government, and they are considering the matter. It is expected that the Government will be dissolved as the two leading members, Shum Chun Huen and Dr. Wu Ting-fang are preparing to return.

THE TRAMWAY CONSTRUCTION.

We are informed that, owing to the fact that the contract for the construction of the tramway has been given to a syndicate formed of Chinese and foreign merchants by the Directors of the Municipal Council, without the consent of the Provincial Assembly, the members are protesting. Disputes have ensued between the two bodies, and the members of the Provincial Assembly accuse the Municipal Directors of receiving bribes.

It is stated that the members of the Provincial Assembly are trying to persuade the merchants to go on a strike as a protest. The Directors of the Municipal Council have reported to the authorities that the agreement for the tramway construction has been signed and cannot be altered no matter what form the protests may take.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.

HEAVY FINES INFLICTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 501 taels of opium, valued at about \$6,600.

Sergeant Cockle stated that on July 21st he went with a party of constables in a sampan to Observation Place, where an informer pointed out two sampans to him. He went on board one of the sampans and found 365 taels of opium in it. The second sampan attempted to escape, but was brought back by the Police sampan. On it were found 135 taels of opium.

Defendants stated that two men whom they did not know gave each of them a parcel to be taken care of.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, appearing for defendants, stated that it was obviously a case of the women being made the dupes of scheming men.

Mr. Lindell replied that defendants' story was not convincing. He fined the first defendant \$5,000, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour; and the second defendant \$2,000, with the alternative of five months' hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 31 taels of raw opium.

The opium was concealed underneath some clothing in a basket.

Defendant, who stated that he was engaged to carry the parcel for a consideration of \$3, was fined \$300, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

As four o'clock approached, the crowd increased. A gang of urchins, in tattered clothing with unwashed faces and hands, looked on expectantly. An old man with crutches squeezed his way into the compartment for men, a blind man led by a little girl is heard asking his guide whether distribution has commenced, a mother soothes her babe with promises of food while yet another bids her little daughter, who is weeping, "Be patient, you will get your share." It is a truly pathetic picture.

The clock strikes 4 p.m. and the distribution commences. Eager hands, tightly clutching the basin for fear it should fall, are extended to receive the congee. The women and children are supplied first. As the little ones get their basins filled a smile of satisfaction irradiates their faces and they leave to squat on the ground to enjoy their meal. Other women and children take the places vacated, and so it continues for a whole hour. As much congee as they want they get, and by 5 p.m. the pots and pans are empty and everyone leaves satisfied and contented.

This distribution takes place twice a day, at 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. There are altogether fifteen food distributing centres in Hongkong and Kowloon, and over \$2,000 a day is being spent by the wealthier Chinese in relieving the distress of the poor unfortunate men, women and children, who are suffering as a consequence of the exorbitant price of rice.

MARINE COURT.

EUROPEAN ENGINEER FINED 8 DAYS' PAY.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Capt. Basil Taylour, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. R. L. Cameron, till lately second engineer of the "Kinsan", was charged with deserting from his ship.

At the first hearing, Mr. Cameron admitted his guilt, and said he wanted to take up a shore job with Messrs. Bailey & Co., which offered him a better opportunity of getting his wife out from Glasgow.

Capt. Taylour intimated that he wanted to see Mr. Bailey. He also asked the defendant to produce his testimonials as well as anyone who could speak to his character.

Capt. Taylour said that he wanted to hear the history of the business. It seemed to him that Messrs. Bailey & Co. had persuaded the defendant to leave his employers.

Mr. Mattingley did not think that had been the case. Messrs. Bailey & Co. had been written when the defendant was not in any employment, but was delayed in delivery, and, when the defendant received it, he very foolishly and ill-advisedly thought he would give up his job and take a shore position.

Capt. Taylour observed that looked very much as if Messrs. Bailey & Co. had persuaded him to desert.

Mr. Mattingley replied that the defendant thought he could persuade the captain to let him off. He did not then realise the seriousness of what he had done, but he realised it now.

Capt. Taylour said that what he wanted to know was what was the urgency of Messrs. Bailey & Co. that they could not wait for two days.

Mr. Mattingley thought that all the Magistrate wanted was evidence as to the character of the defendant.

Capt. Taylour said he wished to know all that passed between the defendant and Mr. Bailey.

Mr. J. L. Walsh, master mariner, stated that he had known defendant as engineer on the "Hingber" for about 12 months. The defendant had performed his duties very satisfactorily.

Having perused the defendant's testimonials, Capt. Taylour said that on the charge of desertion he had no alternative but to send the defendant to gaol. This he did not wish to do. He asked Mr. Smith, the captain of the "Kinsan", whether he would agree to the charge being altered to one of being absent without leave.

Mr. Smith agreed to the amendment. The defendant was fined eight days' pay.

SHELLS.

The report of the Directors of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31st, 1910, states:—

Including the balance, £1,239,039 0s. 2d., brought forward from 1910, there is a credit to the Profit and Loss Account of £1,132,654 14s. 10d.

Deducting management, interests, legal and other expenses and depreciation on securities, which in all amount to £40,652 8s. 11d., there remains £1,091,979 4s. 11d. to be carried to the balance-sheet.

From this amount preference dividends (absorbing £100,000) and interim dividends (absorbing £303,979 2s.) have already been paid.

After payment of the dividends distributed and the transfer to reserve account hereinafter provided for, there remains a balance of £3,146,825 2s. 11d., from which your Directors recommend that a further and final dividend for the year 1910 of 5/- per share be paid on the 5th proximo (making 35 per cent. for the year, leaving a sum of £1,136,877 7s. 11d. to be carried forward to the current year which includes provision for payment of excess profit duty.

The dividends on the ordinary shares are paid free of income-tax. The Company's profits depend on the dividends declared by the Companies in which it is a shareholder, and it is on this basis that the accounts are presented.

The Directors have appropriated out of the year's profits £41,173 in order to bring the balance at reserve account to £1,000,000.

The aggregate Insurance Funds of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij amount to 49,000,000 guilders (£4,083,333). The summarised balance-sheet of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij is attached, and we are informed by the Directors of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., that their total depreciation account to December 31st, 1910, amounts to £2,612,500.

It will thus be found that, as from the inception of these Companies in 1907, £12,367,145 has been written off for depreciation. Reports received from the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., and the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij enable the Directors to assure the shareholders of the continued prosperity of the business.

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HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS

Shipped per Refrigerator from

CANADA

KIPPERS	per lb.	50 cents.
COD FILLETS		60 "
SPRING SALMON		60 "
SMOKED SALMON		80 "
SMOKED COD		60 "
FINNAN HADDIE		60 "
BACON "SHAMROCK"		\$1.20 "
CANADIAN STILTON		80 "

To ensure delivery of fish in good condition we propose to make deliveries on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS only—it is better to send your requirements the day before.

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[1082]

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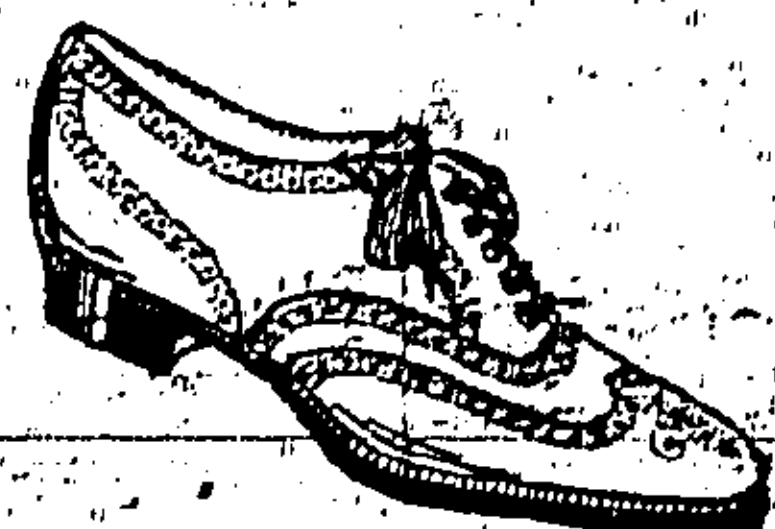
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WALKING,

GOLF,

TENNIS,

Etc.



SEE WINDOWS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ANTIOCHUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at the consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 8th.
Optional cargo will be loaded, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after Aug 12th will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 24th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 6th 1919. [1084]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

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(THURSDAY, August 7th, 1919,
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Wardrobes, Drawers, Chairs, Chest of
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Fine Piano by Chillon & Co., London,
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TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1919.

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The Concerned.
will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY,
August 9th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chair, Black-
wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,
Tables, Brussels Carpet, and Rugs, Brass
Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered
Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs,
Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table,
Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Hat Stands,
Curtains, Bed Sheet, Bed Blanket, Glassware,
Ornaments, Bedstead, Bed, Bedding, Dinner
Stands, Dining Chair, Silver, Ware,
Clocks, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking
Stove, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Ringing
Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line
of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 4th 1919. [248]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned.
will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY,
August 12th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sales Room,
Queen's Road Central,
A Splendid Collection of
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND
CURIOS.

Comprising—

A variety of 3-coloured and 6-coloured
Vases and Plates—Blue and White Vases and
Figures, etc. Old Bronze, including Incense
Burners of Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekin
Cloisonne, Crystal, Agate and Jadestone
Vases and Ornaments, etc., and a number of
Snuff Bottles.

Also
Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese
Engravings and Kakeemonos, etc.
Note—The vendor will give a guarantee
of the quality for the majority of the goods
offered for sale.
(Catalogues will be issued).
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned.
will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNES-
DAY, August 13th, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Room,
Possession July 15th.

TWO FARM LOTS at NEW KOWLOON

SECT. N DISTRICT NO. 4,
REGISTERED No. 5428, NEW
TERRITORY.

Lot No. 203 comprises 4791 square feet.
No. 384 1300

The lot is under Crown Lease of 75 years.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from the Auctioneer.

TERMS—20% deposit to be paid immedi-
ately on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1919.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Personal Legal
Representative of Wm. Charles
JACK, deceased, MR. JAMES Mc KENZIE
JACK, son of the late Wm. C. JACK has been
appointed—General—Manager of Messrs
WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 7th, 1919. [1083]

NOTICE.

WE have this day established Our-
selves as FREIGHT SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERS at No. 3, Queen's
Building, 2nd Floor, and have appointed
Mr. V. A. YVANOVICH as Our Manager,
with power to sign for the Firm.
YVANOVICH & CO.
Telephone No. 2175.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1919. [1086]

CAPTAIN, OFFICERS & ENGINEERS

REQUIRED.

CAPTAIN and full complement of
OFFICERS and ENGINEERS wanted
for steamer recently acquired by Hongkong
Company. Applications with the very best
recommendations only will be considered.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1085]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of Members will be held in the
GYMNASIUM TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
AUGUST 7th, 1919, at 5.30 p.m. for the
purpose of considering and passing the
Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts
for 1918, and of transacting all other
business which ought to be transacted
thereat.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Act. Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1919. [1080]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our
Office to Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8
of the 2nd floor of ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
SOARES & CO.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1919. [1072]

NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our Offices as
from August 4th, from No. 1,
Doddrell Street to 41, WYNDHAM STREET.
CURRIMBOY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1081]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our
Office to 2nd floor PRINCE'S
BU LING, Ice House St.
E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1073]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to the GREATLY INCREASED
PRICE OF SUGAR, the price of all our
SWEET waters will be advanced Five Cents
per dozen, as from this date, until further
Notice.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1087]

WANTED.

BY a British Qualified Man an appoint-
ment as SURGEON on Board a
steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1074]

WANTED.

October or would take over at once if
desired.

FLAT, Small House or Half House with
Kitchen, Bathroom, etc. Hongkong or
Kowloon.
Apply—
Box No. 1074.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1078]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 9 MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st
October, 1919.
Apply—
A.B.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1084]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House
at the Peak.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[1082]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart
Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.
[937]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 67, THE
PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing
3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold
Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing
Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and
Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
[81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOMED
Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1084]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the six
months ending 30th June, 1919, will be
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5th,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY,
July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both
days inclusive, during which period no
Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1085]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND OF NINE
PENCE per Share on account of the year
1919, has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be payable on and
after MONDAY, the 25th day of August,
1919, to Shareholders on the Register on
MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1919,
and will be paid to Shareholders on the
Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the
exchange rate of 2/6 per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 25th, 1919. [1043]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above
Company to announce that new
shares will be issued at par to shareholders
on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of
ONE new share for every TWO old shares,
fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should
deposit their holdings not later than the 9th
August, 1919, accompanied by payment of
the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new
share claimed, with their Bankers who will
stamp the warrants on the face thereof with
the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED" 919.

Registered shareholders should pay to their
Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for
each new share claimed, not later than the
9th August, 1919.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1034]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"MYSON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will be at the consignee's
risk. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
August 5th.

Optional cargo will be loaded, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon, within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after August 11th will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
August 25th, or they will not be
recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1069]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at the consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Godown on
and after August 6th.

Optional cargo will be loaded, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after Aug. 11th, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
August 25th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1075]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from
October 1st, 1919. No. 96 THE PEAK,
(End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water
throughout Double Glass Tennis Court
with Pavilion and large Kitchen in Garden.
Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings.
[1049]

INTIMATION



DEWAR'S

WHITE

LABEL

FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 618

[12]

DEATH.

COSTA.—At his residence, F830, Woohang
Road, Shanghai, on July 30th, Fran-
cisco (Chiquito), SERAPHIM GOMES DA
COSTA, aged 50 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, O.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 7th, 1919.

GT. BRITAIN'S STEWARD-

SHIP.

Not but a pronounced anglophobe will
pretend that Viscount Milner's defence
of Great Britain's colonial policy is not
fully justified by the facts. It is a
favourite argument of those who have
been aptly described as "the friends of
every country but their own" that we
are engaged in exploiting the native races
committed to our charge, and that all our
talk about improving their condition is
hypocrisy. Though it would be impossible
to deny that our Colonial history contains
passages which we should be glad to
expunge, Lord Milner's statement cannot
be disputed, we think, that Gt. Britain's
present-day policy is vigorously directed
to the prevention of abuses in her overseas
possessions. In the process of making
better use of the natural resources in these
territories our fellow-countrymen inevit-
ably enrich themselves, but this furnishes
no ground for reproach if the benefits are
mutual. Nor can the claim be contested
that, as a general rule, the men of our
race who have been entrusted with power
over dependent races have used that power
well, and have striven to raise the people
committed to their charge.

When the British went to India, for
example, they found the great Moghul
Empire crumbling to pieces, and a host
of rival chiefs striving to carve out of it
with the sword kingdoms for them-
selves. At that time the burden of tax-
ation was at least three times as heavy as
it is now, and those who struggled beneath
its crushing weight did not receive in
return even so much as protection of per-
son and property. To the constant terrors
of internal warfare were added the
depredations of gang-robbers and the

repeated incursions of ferocious invaders
from Afghanistan and Persia. By degrees,
under the British regime, peace, order
and justice took the place of strife,
chaos and corruption. To-day the
peninsula is covered with a network of
roads, railways and canals, and, thanks
to the extension of irrigation and the
improved means of transport, much
has been done to prevent the dread
scourge of famine from darkening the
land in years of drought. Though drawn
from ever-widening sources, the revenue
of the Government remains about the
same as that of the Moghul Emperor in
1600, but, instead of being dissipated, as
in bygone days, by idle and licentious
potentates, it is now devoted to reproduc-
tive works and to the public weal. As a
result of the peace and prosperity which
have flowed from this conscientious
stewardship and of the steps which have
been taken to combat disease, the popula-
tion has increased by something like 25
per cent. during the last three decades.
As fast as circumstances will allow, the
people in British India are being admit-
ted to an increasing share in the conduct
of affairs, and, by example and education,
the future rulers of the Federated States
are being imbued with Western ideals of
good government.

Much the same may be said of Egypt,
although our occupation of that country
is of comparatively recent date. In little
more than a quarter of a century Great
Britain, in the nebulous character of
"adviser," has lifted Egypt out of the
slough of insolvency, into which the reck-
less extravagance of her rulers had plung-
ed her, on to a high plane of prosperity,
and has conferred upon her people, who
were the victims of gross cruelty, oppres-
sion and extortion, the blessings of a
just and enlightened rule. This trans-
formation has been effected in the face
of exceptional difficulties due to interna-
tional jealousies and local prejudices.
Though hampered by lack of funds, before
the Public Works Department had been
under British direction for ten years the
cotton crop was trebled, the sugar crop
was more than trebled, and the country
was intersected with agricultural roads
and light railways. The use of the court-
bash, which had been the principal
instrument of government, was forbidden,
and the system of forced labour for
clearing the agricultural canals was dis-
continued upon Great Britain promising
the Powers that, if necessary, any deficit
due to this reform should be paid out of
the interest accruing to her from the
shares held in the Suez Canal. Judicial
reform was introduced in spite of great
local opposition, so that helpless people
were no longer flung into filthy prisons
for indefinite periods, and even excec-
uted, on the flimsiest pretext, and an honest
and efficient police force was organised,
greatly to the disgust of the provin-
cial governing classes, who protested
that their authority would suffer as a
consequence. Owing to the changes which
the British have effected, the national
revenue has been doubled while taxation
has been considerably lightened and the
glaring inequalities of its incidence
have been removed. The fellabehn is a
free man with the opportunity of
reaping the fruits of his labour, while
the Pasha and land-owning class, if
deprived of the powers they exercised
so tyrannously, have the consolation of
collecting increased revenues without
any difficulty. It is not without inter-
est to mention, also, that all the
Ministers are natives and that the
policy of the British has been to limit, as
far as practicable, the number of Euro-
peans and to increase the number of
Egyptians in the Government service. In
furtherance of this object, schools of law,
medicine and engineering have been
established, and to-day the proportion of
Egyptians to Europeans in the Civil
Service is as ten to one.

Similar achievements, necessarily on a
smaller scale, stand to the credit of the
British wherever they have been entrusted
with the direction of affairs. A case in
point, close at hand, is furnished by
British Malaya, the romance of which is
well known to our readers. We do not
deny that mistakes have been made
at times—as in the case of Egypt recently,
—but Britain's record, regarded as a
whole, is one of which we may legitimately
feel proud. It has been the admiration
and envy of other nations. That there
should be occasional manifestations of
discontent in our possessions and protec-
torates is only to be expected. The task
of governing races alien to us in lan-
guage, religion and customs is no mean
one, and the present generation forgets—
if, indeed, it ever knew—the evils which
the British have eradicated. Discontent is
natural and, to a certain extent, health-
ful, for without it there would be
stagnation. Conflicts of opinion as to
how far self-government may be extended
with advantage to different native races,
are bound to arise from time to time
owing, perhaps, to an excess of prudence
on one side, and to impetuosity on the
other.

Major T. M. Wakefield, D.S.O., has
returned to the Colony to take over com-
mand of the H.K.—S.E.G.A. at Kowloon.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Passby, R.G.A., and
Lieut. B. L. Stephen, R.G.A., are going
Home on the *Empress of Asia*, to-day,
to resume civilian life.

The s.s. *Nam Kung* (formerly the *America*),
a mail steamer, was sold by auction
by Mr. Lamont, yesterday, for \$183,000.
Mr. Chan Harr was the purchaser.

Major A. J. S. Roche Kelly, R.G.A.,
leaves for Home on the *Africa* on or about
August 10th. By the same ship are sail-
ing Commdr J. F. Finlayson and Lieut.
T. F. Fenton Livingstone.

The death occurred at Shanghai on July
29th of Mrs. F. H. Wallace, mother of
Mrs. G. H. Potts, at the age of 59 years.
The deceased lady had lived in Shanghai
for 32 years. Originally she came from
Singapore.

The *Antiochus*, which conveyed the
Germans deported from China back to
Germany, returned to Hongkong, yester-
day, en route to Vladivostok. She
is carrying 30 Russian officers, to
Vladivostok.

Amongst those who arrived by the
Antiochus were Major H. M. Edwards,
D.S.O., R.E., Lieut. G. B. Colthurst and
E. H. L. Jacobson. Major Edwards
played very good cricket in Ceylon five or
six years ago.

The Kobe express met with a terrible
collision on July 29th, near Tsuru station,
shortly after 10 p.m. There were numer-
ous casualties, the injured including
Count Uchida, Minister of Foreign
Affairs. The engines were smashed and
three coaches were more or less destroyed.

H.M.S. *Kent* is paying off to-day. She
will be in the Naval Dockyard for six
months undergoing repairs. Amongst
those of her officers who are leaving for
Home to-day on the *Empress of Asia* are
Capt. J. D. Edwards, Surg.-Commdr.
G. M. Eastment, Lieut.-Commdr. H. V.
Livingstone, and the Rev. P. C. Gough.

The Rev. G. T. Waldgrave, M.A.,
Hon. T.C.R.N., the Missions to Seamen
Chaplain at Lowestoft, has been appoint-
ed Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen,
Hongkong. He is expected to arrive in
September, when he will take over the
work from the Rev. W. T. Featherstone,
who has been acting Chaplain since April,
1915.

Amongst those who arrived in the
Colony, yesterday, by the *Proteus* were
Lieut.-Col. L. Humphrey, C.M.G.,
C.B., M.C., who will relieve Lieut.-Col.
Crisp as D.M.S. and O.C. Military
Hospital, Major D. L. Harding, D.S.O.,
F.R.C.S.I., R.A.M.C.; Captain H. G.
Monteith, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., and Captain
T. C. R. Archer, R.A.M.C.

Sergt. Bloor, P.-cs. Murphy, McLellan,
Ellis, Logan, Dick, Kelly, Henderson,
Dorrington, and Phillips, of the Hong-
kong Police Force, who left for Home on
Military Service, returned to the Colony,
yesterday, by the *Antiochus*. Sergt.
Bloor was a prisoner-of-war for two
years. Four new recruits for the Force
also arrived by the same boat.

It is understood that the next sailings
from Hongkong of the *Montreuil*, on
August 12th, and of the *Empress of Japan*,
on or about August 20th, will see a depar-
ture from previous arrangements. These
residuals will sail for Vladivostok to take
in British troops who are being evacuated
from Siberia. It is likely that there
will be a certain amount of accommoda-
tion for first-class passengers on both these
steamers.

Referring to Col. John Ward's return
Home, the *Daily Chronicle* says that the
Siberian papers eulogise him as the
liberator of the Ussuri region of East
Siberia from Bolshevism, and recognise
the salutary influence which his dem-
ocratic creed has had on those classes of
the Russian people who were unconscien-
tially leaning towards Leninism. Colonel
Ward is returning Home in

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.
DATES FIXED FOR NEW
ELECTIONS.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A Havas message says:—
The date of the elections for the Chamber of Deputies has been fixed for October 20th, when the whole Army, including the 207th class, will have been demobilised.

The Chamber elections will be followed by those for the Municipal Council, on November 2nd, the *Conseils Generaux*, on November 16th, and the Senate, on December 14th.

The new Chamber of Deputies and Senate will meet in December.

WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

GREAT BOINGS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A Havas message says:—
France began, to-day, the celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of war as a national thanksgiving to the soldiers of France.

The principal ceremony in Paris was a meeting of 1,000 school children in the great amphitheatre in the Sorbonne, where 500 French combatants were present.

President Poincaré delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "Victory is not an end, it is a beginning, and means that the nation that goes to sleep never wakes again."

HUNGARY.

THE NEW SOCIALIST MINISTRY.

PARIS, August 3rd.

A Havas message says:—
The Allied Supreme Council in Paris has received from the Allied military representatives confirmation of the news of M. Bela Kun's resignation and the appointment of a Hungarian Socialist Ministry.

WHY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT RESIGNED.

BERLIN, August 2nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the resignation of the Soviet Government at Budapest was decided under Trade Union pressure at a sitting of the Governing Council, where M. Bela Kun made a very gloomy report on the military and political situation.

The new Premier, who is named M. Peidel and not M. Heidel, is a compositor.

ALLIES PROPOSAL ACCEPTED.

COPENHAGEN, August 2nd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Italian Mission at Budapest has telegraphed to M. Clemenceau that the new Government has accepted the proposal previously made by the Allies that hostilities between the Allies and the Hungarians should be suspended, pending the decisions of the Supreme Allied Council. The Hungarians requested an armistice with the Allies as the demarcation line against the Rumanians.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ENTENTE.

M. Welter, the President of the Budapest Workers' and Soldiers' Council, has arrived at Vienna. He has been commissioned by the new Ministry to open negotiations with the Entente.

PERFECT ORDER PREVAILS.

A telegram from Budapest states that M. Haurich, the new War Minister, has decreed the strictest martial law. Perfect order prevails.

M. BELA KUN INTERVIEWED.

VIENNA, August 2nd.

M. Bela Kun and two other Peoples' Commissaries have arrived here. They have been taken to an internment camp. DR. SZAMUELY COMMITTS SUICIDE.

VIENNA, August 3rd.

The Hungarian Commissary, Dr. Szamueley, tried to cross the Austrian frontier near Wienerneustadt but was prevented by gendarmes. He then committed suicide.

DEAR LIVING IN AMERICA.

IMMEDIATE SALE OF ARMY'S SURPLUS FOODSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

For the purpose of reducing the cost of living, the War Department has ordered the immediate sale to the general public of all surplus Army foodstuffs.

GERMANY.

PRINCE RUPPRECHT'S SURRENDER.

BERLIN, August 2nd.

The *Muenchener Zeitung* publishes a letter from Prince Rupprecht, the Bavarian Crown Prince, to the President of the Bavarian Diet, in which he expressed his unwillingness to recognise a Court in which the prosecutor was also the judge.

He said he was ready to appear before a Bavarian Court and surrender himself to the Bavarian Diet.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

WHEN WILL THE BOLSHEVICS ATTACK?

ARCHANGEL, August 2nd.

Five hundred Russian officers trained in England have arrived here en route to the front.

There are indications that the front will soon be completely occupied by the Russians.

Many military experts are of the opinion that the Bolsheviks will not attack until the British withdrawal is completed. On the other hand, many believe that the Bolsheviks will be unable to overrun North Russia, as it is reported that thousands of Siberian prisoners from Germany are arriving within the next few weeks from England.

STRIKES IN "BRITAIN"

MUCH DISORDER IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, August 3rd.

There have been no further strike developments in London or the Provinces, except in Liverpool, where gangs of hooligans indulged in widespread looting and wrecking of shops before they were dispersed by troops with fixed bayonets. A number of tanks are held in readiness.

The battleship *Fighting* and two destroyers have arrived in the Mersey to protect the docks, where there were some attempts at looting and incendiarism.

There were at least 60 arrests.

MINING STRIKE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

LONDON, August 3rd.

Ten thousand miners at Ashington in Northumberland have struck for a six-hour shift.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH STEAMER CAPSIZES.

ON VOYAGE FROM NEW YORK TO CHINA.

LONDON, August 1st.

A telegram from New York states that the British steamer *Clan Gordon*, which left New York for China, has capsized. All were rescued by the steamer *Alangary*.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 1st.

Silver is quoted at 55½d. buyers and 55½d. sellers. There are small supplies.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. Lindsell imposed fines, ranging from \$75 to \$150, on several stall-holders charged with using false weights and measures in the sale of foodstuffs. One man was called "a profiteer," as he had used a weight 18½ per cent. less than it should have been.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, the hearing was commenced in the case in which three Chinese are charged with armed robbery at No. 186, Reclamation Street, Yaumati, on July 16th. The prisoners are alleged to have been assisted by others, not in custody, who threatened the inmates with daggers and then stole \$230 in money and a gold watch. One of the men was arrested wearing the gold watch, and this led to the discovery of the others. The hearing will be continued to-day.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (5 deaths); enteric fever, 5 (1 death); bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); cholera, 1 (1 death); and diphtheria, 1. Two cases (2 deaths) of cholera, 1 case (1 death) of bubonic plague, 1 case (1 death) of puerperal fever, 1 case (1 death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

What might be described as an extraordinary incident occurred on the night of July 27th in the Singapore harbour, a local steamer, the *Sultana*, 27 tons, which was due to leave the next day for Ouegha with a general cargo, sinking suddenly during the night in the inner road, opposite the Raffles Hotel. The sinking is shrouded in mystery as the vessel had not the slightest sign of having anything wrong with her at the time of the unfortunate occurrence. The *Sultana* is owned by the Ho Hong Steamship Company and carried a crew of 22 all told, who escaped.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.")

JAPAN AND TSINGTAU.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

Wu Chiu-shui has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the American Senate is strongly opposed to Japan obtaining possession of Tsingtau in place of Germany.

INTERNAL PEACE.

Li Yut-hoi will see the President after the question of the constitutional law has been settled. It is said that the members of the On Fook Club wish to prevent him from seeing the President.

THE SUGGESTED SETTLEMENT.

President Chu Sui-chong and Tann Kisu have sent Hu Sai-yung to Shanghai to consult the Southern delegates. It is proposed to let the old and new Parliaments draft the constitutional laws, or to let the new Parliament vote for a Vice-President and the old Parliament draft the constitutional laws.

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF KIRIN.

Fan Kwai-shing, the newly appointed Military Governor of Kirin, proceeded to Chang Chai on August 3rd. It is stated that Mann Yun-yuen has handed over the seal to his successor and is on his way to Peking.

WAR STAMPS BOOM.

FORTUNES IN RARE ISSUES.

(BY DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, AUTHOR OF "POSTAGE STAMPS OF WAR.")

The first stamp of the Transatlantic Air Post, of which only 200 examples exist, bids fair to take its place among the rarities of modern philately. It originally bore the date "April, 1919," but when through bad weather Hawker's attempt was postponed, this printing was discarded, and a second prepared by the Newfoundland Post Office inscribed, "May, 1919," and this it was which franked the first letters to reach England by "Transatlantic Air Post."

The one-dollar stamp was created as a result of arrangements concluded by the Postmaster-General of Newfoundland with the Vickers-Handley, Page Company, for a mail service by their machines.

Curiously enough the air post has provided yet another modern stamp rarity in the United States 24 cents "Air Line" variety, of which a single sheet of 100 specimens was printed in error with the aeroplane upside down. This unique sheet was acquired by a wealthy American philatelist for \$24,000. Aerial stamps are as yet a comparative novelty in the stamp album, but as souvenirs of aerial progress they are held in considerable favour by stamp collectors.

OCCUPATION STAMPS.

Just now there is a decided "boom" in the scarce and historic stamp issues of the great war, due to the anxiety of many philatelists to complete their collections before the signing of peace brings Continental competitors into the market. The "Occupation" stamps which marked the seizure of the ex-German colonies, the capture of Baghdad, and the occupation of Bessarabia, Salonika, etc., are in the greatest demand. A single Bessarabian provisional stamp (of which only forty-eight were printed) sold not long ago for \$27, and another for \$26 at auction, while a complete set, if obtainable, would be worth over \$250.

A soldier who invested 7s. 6d. in Turkish stamps overprinted "Bagdad in British Occupation" is said to have realised nearly \$700 for his possessions. Four "mark" values of the French occupation of Togo sold for \$21,000, the one mark of this series being the rarest of all war stamps, as only one copy is known. In the corresponding British series the three and five marks varieties command \$250, and the two marks about \$60. Thirty-five known examples of ex-German Sannan stamps, surcharged "G.R.I.—1 Shilling" are valued at \$150 apiece, and the same with uncorrected imprint, "11 Shillings" is worth \$50.

The high value stamps issued in New Britain under British occupation sold for \$10 each, and the three and five marks Marshall Islands "G.R.I." for \$60 and \$100 respectively.

Instances of other remarkable increases in the values of war stamps could be quoted ad infinitum. Incidentally it may be mentioned that one of the most ardent war stamp enthusiasts is his Majesty the King. —*Express*.

FEDERAL DEVOLUTION.

RESOLUTION CARRIED IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on June 4th,

the debate was resumed on the motion proposed by Major E. Wood.

That, with a view to enabling the Imperial Parliament to devote more attention to the general interests of the United Kingdom and, in collaboration with the other Governments of the Empire, to matters of common Imperial concern, this House is of opinion that the time has come for the creation of subordinate legislatures within the United Kingdom, and that to this end the Government, without prejudice to any proposals it may have to make with regard to Ireland, should forthwith appoint a Parliamentary body to consider and report:—

1.—Upon a measure of federal devolution applicable to England, Scotland, and Ireland, defined in its general outlines by existing differences in law and administration between the three countries;

2.—Upon the extent to which these differences are applicable to Welsh conditions and requirements; and

3.—Upon the financial aspects and requirements of the measure.

Sir D. Macleod said the work of members of the House of Commons had been troubled, and members to meet that situation had tried to duplicate themselves. He would not go as far as Sir E. Carson, who, in referring to the new Grand Committee system, said he believed it would ruin the House, but if the present system of coping with legislation were pursued the authority of the House would be most seriously shaken. When one of the Greek republics suffered very much from a great output of legislation an edict was issued that any legislator who proposed a new bill should go into the market-place with a rope round his neck, and that any member of the public who objected to the proposed legislation should be at liberty to pull the rope tight. Perhaps that was a precedent which would receive the enthusiastic support of Sir E. Bannister. (Laughter.) What chance had the House of Commons of supervising administration, and passing really effective legislation? Ministers were becoming much too highly specialised, and that inevitably tended to destroy the joint responsibility of those who constituted the Government.

Whenever new legislative chambers were being set up it was on the lines suggested in the motion before the House. If anybody imagined that by a kind of legislative coup d'etat, as Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, Cardiff, they could solve that problem, they had far better face the facts. The problem of Ireland was insistent, and immediate, and would not wait for the procedure adumbrated in the motion now before the House.

Mr. E. Macleod said that the resolution appeared to contain two propositions, both of which must be affirmed by those who supported it. The first was that there was such a congestion of business and such an impossibility of carrying on under the present system that some change must be made; and the second was that, assuming the first proposition to be true, the best way of making the change was that suggested in the resolution. He would speak for the first proposition, and would not touch the second. On the point of congestion they had had no practical evidence. They could not support a revolutionary change in the Constitution of the country merely because, owing to the great rush of legislation after the war, they were subjected to a certain amount of inconvenience. He could not think of any piece of legislation, undoubtedly backed by the country, which the House had not been able to find time to pass into law. The working time of the House during the last three or four years of the last Parliament had not been used to anything like its full extent, and during the present session the House had been going extremely leisurely. He would like to ask the supporters of the resolution who had based so much of their case on the work of the Grand Committee how the actual procedure of the House during this session would have been affected by the proposed change. With regard to the great bill, which were being considered upstairs, would they or would they not be still considered in this Parliament, or would they have been delegated to some subordinate legislature?

He agreed that it was very desirable that the House should be more free to consider foreign and Imperial affairs, but it was idle to suggest that discussion and criticism of foreign affairs was a matter which under any circumstances could occupy so much of the time of the House, that in order to procure that time it was necessary to make so far-reaching a change as was now proposed. One thing that could be done was to leave Parliament in its present position, but to set up an Imperial Statutory Council or Legislature charged with the consideration of Imperial matters and foreign affairs, and including representatives of the Dominions and India. Another thing they could do would be to enlarge the powers of Country Councils, giving them defined legislative powers, which they could exercise either individually or in groups. Neither of these alternatives did he advocate.

Mr. T. A. Lewis supported the resolution on the grounds of nationality. For years Wales had demanded Home Rule, and he did not see why Wales should have to wait for a separate Government until other parts of the Kingdom also desired it. Mr. Clynes said that members found it almost impossible to perform even the minimum of Parliamentary service that was required of them, and it had become a necessity to delegate much of the business that now came before the House.

Money in a few minutes, because they had no margin of time for discussion. This motion would give back to local bodies the power to deal with many purely parochial questions, and would tend to effect economy and efficiency in government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCAPA AND RIEL.

SIR P. SCOTT'S DISCLOSURES.

At a dinner given by the Skinners' Company on June 19th, Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in responding to the toast of the Navy, said that from the very beginning

of the war nearly everyone considered that so long as the British Fleet commanded the seas, the Huns were bound to lose the war. In other words, that the winning or losing of the war was to be decided by the Royal Navy in conjunction with the mercantile marine, and those magnificent men of the fishing fleet. In 1914, after war was declared, the admiral continued, "we all slept comfortably in our beds knowing that the Huns could not win the war so long as the British Navy existed, and no one ever dreamt that the Navy would not exist."

When I say "no one" I am not quite correct, a few naval officers knew that the British Fleet might on any morning be found to be practically non-existent.

In November, 1914, I visited the Grand Fleet; they were then at Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys, in an absolutely unprotected anchorage. Huns submarines could have come in and sunk them any night. I slept on board the *Trave* Duke. My last remark to Lord Jellicoe was, "Shall we be here in the morning?" His reply was, "I wonder." Some people have said to me, "Why did Lord Jellicoe have his Fleet in an unprotected harbour?" The answer is that prior to the war we had only considered submarines as toys, so we had not got a protected harbour to put our Fleet in.

Then I have been asked, if that was the case, why did not the Huns destroy our Fleet, and win the war in 1914? Well, why did not they? Admiral Jellicoe in his book says that he thinks the Huns could not conceive that we were such fools as to have our Fleet in an unprotected harbour. There is a story told that Hun agents having reported in 1914 that they could sink our ships at Scapa, two spies were sent, and at that time it was very easy for them to get over. They reported that there was no protection. The Huns promptly shot them, as they considered they were lying. They then sent two more; they were not going to take any risks, so they reported that our Fleet was as safe as things were in the Kiel Canal. Perhaps this is why the Huns did not win the war in 1914.

If the Huns had had half a dozen men of the stamp of our submarine commanders we should now be in Hun control. The knowledge of this will, I think, be the bitterest pill that the Huns have ever had to swallow. Lord Jellicoe has been criticised because after the Battle of Jutland he did not pursue the Hun fleet and fight them at night. Lord Jellicoe had a very good reason for not doing so. The British Fleet was not properly equipped for fighting an action at night. The German fleet was. Consequently, to fight them at night would have only been to court disaster. Lord Jellicoe's business was to preserve the Grand Fleet, not to risk its existence. I have been asked why the Grand Fleet was not so well prepared to fight a night action as the Hun navy. My answer is, ask the Admiralty. The Hun fleet went back only to come out again when they came like a flock of sheep to surrender. The Hun sailors were made in Kiel Harbour. This harbour is like the Serpentine, and you cannot make a sailor on the Serpentine, and that is what was matter with the Hun navy.

Mr. Lindsay, in a maiden speech, said that the central authority attracted the best men who went into politics, and the central Government in every federation had increased its power at the expense of the subordinate States. The House should pause to consider whether they should put upon themselves this vast incubus before the possible cost of which his brain reeled. The proposal would have nothing to do with the settlement of the Irish question.

Mr. Marriott said the terms of the motion laid down that Parliament was to be the Imperial Parliament, and at the same time the Parliament of the United Kingdom. That was illogical in theory and inconvenient in practice. Whatever substance there might be in the demand for a form of direct democracy, people looking to the Imperial Parliament for more than it could give, and failing to get what they wanted, they were turning, with despondency to other methods. Because he realised that this was a menace to the whole principle of Parliamentary government, he supported the motion.

Sir P. P. Whitaker said the pigeon-holes of departments were full of measures which they devoured as well as the House of Commons was becoming less and less a deliberative assembly, and more and more a system of party government. Private members' privileges were curtailed. The interest of members was being crushed out. They wanted as members men in touch with the daily life of the country. Ministers were overworked, and Cabinet control was weakened. Formerly measures were the considered views of the whole Cabinet; now they were the decisions of one department. That was not good enough. The remedy was devolution of local and national work upon local parliaments, leaving supreme matters for the Imperial Parliament to deal with. In his judgment devolution would go a long way to solve the Irish problem. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wallace declared that it was a matter of common knowledge that Scottish affairs did not receive adequate attention in the House of Commons. Scotland was quite competent to manage her own local officials and bureaucracy, and desired to remove Scottish officials from the contamination of Whitehall.

Mr. J. H. Edwards said: Wales refused any longer to be regarded as the Cinderella of the United Kingdom.

The House divided, when there voted:—

For the motion..... 187.

Against..... 34.

Majority in favour..... 153.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MILIE, LENGLEN'S DEBUT.

WIMBLEDON, June 24th.

The first round of the singles was finished to-day, and the second round opened, while, to give variety to the combat of the single male, the little French lady who has come to Wimbledon to prove the destructibility of Piondy made her debut, on a court which has never been skipped on so lightly by a French shoe. Of the English brigade, Davson and Roper Barrett left the men's championship with their fighting reputations unimpaired; Kingscott remains in, with a chance of going much further; Ritchie survived a long tussle with Tindell (Greene); Gobert and Patterson are moving steadily towards each other. A new Californian star has shot across the centre court. Such in brief, is the story of a deeply interesting day, marked only by cold draughts which blew round the snapper-boys.

P. M. Davson has never won a five-single in his life, but it looked as one time during his match with Willis Davis as if he would not require to test Providence in this particular line. A stranger to the centre court, bracing just at the right moment when he was led 2 sets to 1—Davis revealed a cool confidence which indicated the best matchman show. His play was irresistible in the fourth and fifth sets, and took them both from two. Davson told me afterwards that he found his opponent's service more difficult than Patterson's. I can well believe it, for Davis not only possesses the strength of a Don Quixote, his delivery is invested with a deadly break. The real potency of this service was reserved for the fifth set, and for the seventh game in that set. Fifteen-ten, down, he then delivered two "screeners," which hit the line, neither returnable. Davis is McLaughlin over again, without that player's punishing smash. But he is better served on the backhand, is a slim volleyer, and can pull out something specially fine when it is a player who, as a last Wimbledon, would be a great draw. Even at this riotously-controlled tournament he will go a long way.

THE FRENCHMAN'S REPUTATION.

It was not expected that W. H. Laurentz would travel far in the Singles, and his defeat by Kingscott in three sets was no surprise. The reputation of this young Frenchman has been allowed to expand unduly because, on a dark day, late in the evening he beat Williams at a tenniscourt in the covered courts, and Wilding, but for an unfortunate spasm of blindness on the part of a linesman, would have reversed the result. Later, Laurentz lost the use of one eye, and has never redeemed his rich promise, though he remains a brilliant, if uncertain, doubles exponent. What was surprising about his match to-day was the death, rigorous, admirably-controlled game of Kingscott, who gave quite his best exhibition on the centre court. A slow starter, Kingscott allowed Laurentz to get away with a 3-2 lead. He then overhauled him, passed him, and knocked him as flat as a flounder. Both player and the ball struck moved rapidly; both his backhand and forehand were splendidly true, searching for openings and accepting them, doing good work with efficient precision. As Laurentz got worse, Kingscott got better, but not for the sake of the difference. Kingscott made too many direct winners to be in need of opponent's losses.

Barrett opened with characteristic style against Patterson, and won the first four games. The crowd became electrified. There was no trace of his leg trouble; he was in his most dangerous mood, all the sly passing shots at work, the strategy and workmanship perfect. Had Patterson been less sternly built he might well have felt twinges of the creeping paralysis which Barrett knows as well as he to incur. Perhaps he did, but he soon shook them off. The Australian, who had missed several easy balls, began to improve. His fired and open game, supported by legs half the size of his opponent, got its chance, and very soon he was within a point of a love set. That is to say, he won five successive games, leading 5-4, and was twice within a stroke of the sixth. Barrett broke the sequence by a love set, but he just failed to win the set. Patterson took the second set at 6-2.

PATTERSON'S SERVICE.

Patterson was pressed again in the third, but always carried his service in the crisis, and in the last two games he was vollying with extraordinary delicacy and skill. Nevertheless, though he yielded to a much younger man, Barrett overcame every cheer given him. He gave in return a masterly service in shrewd touches, and if this proves to be his best scoring on the centre court, as I hope it may not, he could not desire a more characteristic farewell.

Playing against an opponent who is notorious for beating herds, Milie Lenglen was not adequately tested by Mr. Cobb, and some further proof of her powers will be needed to justify the stream of encomiums which she has been the subject. She opened nervously, as was natural in her first game, did not put off her game, because she had not then found it. Indeed, for the first set she kept a poor length, and one cannot believe a really expert tactician like Mrs. Lacombe would not have found her attack very embarrassing. But in the second set she drew more confidence from an unfamiliar milieu, used her line top forehand drive, and placed her shots more like a champion. Still, this we ought to wait and see. As a figure on the court she was unquestionably striking—a white-robed petite moving with artistic grace and abandon. When she first saw the giant stands at Wimbledon she clapped her hands in ecstasy. What a crowd! Now I can play," she declared. So I suppose she is nerve-proof. But that she possesses a temperament indifferent to an opponent's unexpected lead, I may be allowed to doubt.

The doubles were launched in the late afternoon, and were noteworthy for a close four-set match between Woosnam and Thompson, and Scott and Heath.

The Australians landed safely at the finish, but they had a stormy and anxious passage, marked with vintage sets, and the Cambridge pair have nothing to regret except the result.—*Daily Telegraph*.



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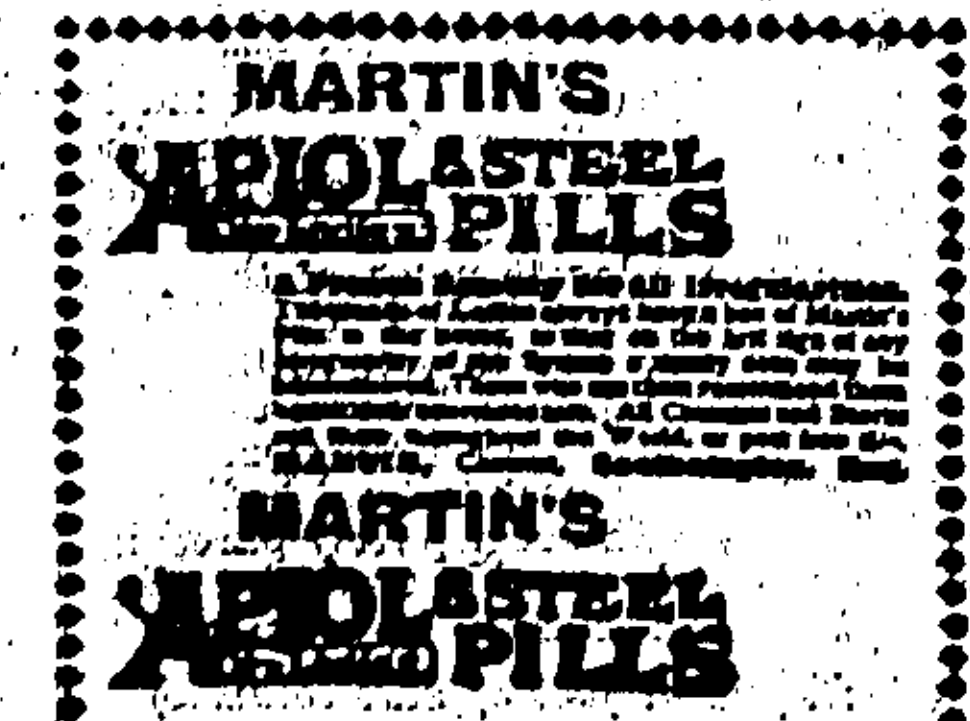
[31-32]

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PRINCE OF WALES.

INSTALLED GRAND MASTER OF
ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

St. Paul's Cathedral was the scene of a gorgeous and brilliant ceremonial on June 2nd. The Prince of Wales came to receive installation as Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George within the Chapel of the Knights, and afterwards to join in a great public service in the body of the Cathedral. One was the sombre aspect of St. Paul's, to which sorrow has accustomed us. Here was a whole pageant of bright colour: blue mantles of the Knights Grand Cross, dashed with white at the shoulder knots, with collar and hatbands showing in relief; robes of officials of the Order glowing in rose tints; the Cathedral clergy in their richest copes, and snow-white surplices of the choristers; the naval blue of admirals, and khaki of the sister Service. All these were to be seen in the procession, moving with slow and stately step down the length of the Cathedral, and among the congregation through which they passed the colours were equally diversified. Ambassadors, diplomats, Ministers came in official dress, resplendent in gold and silver lace and embroidery. Officers wore their swords. The general result was most brilliant. Through the great west door, wide open, a flood of light illuminated the nave. Over before St. Paul's had been the setting of a like picture, when, in June, 1906, King George, then Prince of Wales, was installed Grand Master of the same distinguished Order.

The Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George is in the southern corner, by the west door. It has small accommodation, and therein the Knights Grand Cross assembled, wearing their mantles. Placed for other members of the Order, the Knights Commanders and Companions, was found under the Dome. A professional way had been left clear down the centre of the nave, chairs for the large company of those invited to participate in the public service being arranged on either side of it. The seats were turned facing, so that every occupant, whether right or left, had a view of the procession. Slowly the great building filled, and as noon approached the officers of the Order went out into the strong sunlight to await the coming of the Grand Master at the foot of the carpeted western steps. The Dean and Chapter waited by the open door. Overhead the Cathedral bells clanged a joyous peal.

The Prince of Wales arrived at the stroke of twelve, and, having robed in one of the side chapels, was at once conducted to his stall in the Chapel, on the right of that of the King, Sovereign of the Order. The Chapel is austere with comfortable oaken stalls; the sacred vessels on its altar have been given in memory of deceased Knights, many of whom are also commemorated by metal tablets bearing their names and arms let into the floor. A dozen or more banners float over the stalls. Assembled to receive the Grand Master were Bishop Montgomery (the Prelate), Sir George Fiddes (the Secretary), Sir Montagu Osmann (King of Arms), and Sir William Baillie-Hamilton (Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod). The Marquis of Lansdowne (Chancellor) and Sir Herbert Reed (Registrar) were absent through illness.

His Royal Highness having taken his place in the Grand Master's stall, the assembled Knights Grand Cross, who had risen as he entered, resumed their seats, and all knelt as the Prelate offered a prayer for the King and Queen and for Edward, Prince of Wales, "our new Grand Master," and a beautiful passage from the French Coronation Order was recited. That was all the simple ceremony of installation.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Major Mackenzie Rogan, which had played a programme of music as the Cathedral filled, had moved down from their place before the chancel rails to the western door. In a few minutes the strains of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" indicated to the worshippers that the ceremony in the chapel was over, and, the band leading, the gorgeous procession passed along to the chancel, with very slow movement. For all the saints who from their labours rest, was the hymn chosen, sung amid the crash of brass and cymbals. After choir and clergy came the officers of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, followed by the blue-mantled Knights Grand Cross.

Last came the Prince of Wales, walking before him being the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Clergy and choristers and members of the procession completely filled the choir. So filled, the space seen from beneath the dome and the nave is customarily a mass of white. Bishop Montgomery, a venerable figure clad in robes of the Order, sat immediately below the Dean's stall. Opposite flamed the crimson silk robes of King of Arms and other officers, and blue mantles formed a frame enclosing the surplised choir.

HONOURED DEAD.
Dean Inge read the Lesson, from Eph. vi. 10-13, with the noble passage commencing, "Take unto you the whole armour of God," but otherwise the whole service was conducted by the Prelate or the Order. It commenced with Psalm xxiv and Psalm cxvii, organ and voices blending with beautiful effect. "Let saints on earth in concert sing" was given in commemoration of the departed, after which Blue Rod advanced to the head of the chancel steps and read the names of the dead to the still Cathedral. Forty-five they numbered, the toll since November last. Famous men were in the list, some who had contributed their share of work for the Empire, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; among soldiers, General Sir Robert Biddulph, Major-General Sir Samuel Venison, Brigadier-General E. R. Courtenay, Lieut.-Colonel Wesley Hope; and distinguished foreign members, Prince Arima Yamagata of Japan, and to hear the name sounded curious in the circumstances—the Amir of Afghanistan.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WRITING THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE MAN WHO "DEVILS" FOR
THE C.-I.-C.

An Ex-Staff Officer writes in a home paper:—

Lord French's recent statements, which are in some respects at variance with his official despatches, may cause some people to wonder how a commander-in-chief's despatches are produced. Most people, I dare say, imagine commanders-in-chief periodically sitting down with a fountain pen or a shorthand typist, and throwing off those accounts which are, when all is said, not particularly exciting documents. This is not the process, by any means. A commander, of course, is the only man responsible for his despatches. He signs it, and it is to all intents and purposes his. But how much of it he writes himself is another question. In the old days of war, when all the operations of the day went on under the commander's own eyes, it may have been possible for him to write connected, exhaustive, and truthful account from his own notes and diary.

THE HAND OF KSAL.

To-day such a thing is quite impossible. No commander-in-chief sees anything to speak of. He has to sit miles away, at the end of telephone and telegraph wires, to gather up the reports of all his subordinate commanders. They in their turn are at the end of other wires, and see only a small part of what is actually going on. That is one reason why a commander cannot write all his own despatches. Another is that he has not the time to sit down to produce a long account which may run into six or more closely printed columns of a daily paper. The last reason is that few commanders have the literary ability, for the average regular soldier is less handy with his pen than with his pistol.

It is the general staff who are responsible for the draft of the despatch which is submitted to the general. Usually there is some officer on the general staff who is a good writer, and not too busy with his high rank of putting himself into the commander's shoes in imagination; and of reducing all the operations from various sources into one logical and consistent whole. He has to boil down, with maps in front of him, the accounts of several other commanders, supplementing his account from the G.H.Q. war diary, and reports of liaison officers, appreciations of the situation, and so forth.

A DRAFT SYSTEM.

It is not an easy matter to describe a complicated plan of operations, and the different stages of its execution, so that it shall be more or less intelligible to persons who have never seen the ground, and a junior staff officer, assuming the all-powerful "I" of his chief, feels a trifle shy. However, after a week's hard and unremitting work, the first draft is typewritten. Then the senior staff has a go at it. Finally, it goes to the chief, who may or may not have his ideas on the subject. Some leave the draft, if accurate and clearly written, well untouched; others, who flatter themselves that they have a pretty style, take the opportunity to air it by putting in little purple patches, and usually give a totally wrong impression. Anyhow, every one is relieved when the despatch goes off, duly signed and addressed, to the Secretary of State for War. It means a respite from arduous literary labours for about another six months.

A good writer of draft despatches is very popular with his chief. I know of one who, to his great disgust, was sent for to return from leave to a distant theatre of war simply because despatch time was getting near. A fluent pen and a logical mind were, I found to my surprise, very much valued in the Army.

TRIBUTE TO A PERFECT WIFE.

In the will left by Major Baird, one of the first American army officers from New York to be killed in France, a remarkably affectionate tribute is paid to Mrs. Baird, to whom he leaves his entire estate, valued at £4,000. The eulogy, which forms a considerable part of the will, says in part: "I want to say to the world that my wife, in my estimation, is the most perfect woman I ever saw, heard, or know of. She is endowed with marvellous courage, a very strong will, and an intensely high ideal of honour. Her love has never at any time diminished, but grown always, until I feel it has reached the point that can reasonably be considered the acme of perfect love. I am the richest of men in that I am blessed with the truest and most honourable, loving wife in the world. Major Baird said he had never broken a promise or pledged to his wife nor ever deceived or told her a falsehood except as necessary to buy her presents and pleasantly surprise and cheer her."

"The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God," said the Prelate, and a choir answered, "And there shall no torment touch them." A commendatory prayer followed, a Psalm, and then came familiar passages from the Prayer Book, and the Collects for St. George's Day and St. Michael's Day. The note of chivalry was at the end. Advancing to the High Altar, the Prelate, importuned the Almighty "to save our souls, and all the Knights and Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and grant unto them, with all the faithful, peace, light, and life everlasting." A loud Amen; and then, introduced with a long roll of kettledrums, the Coldstream Guards band crashed out the National Anthem. All three verses were sung, and wonderfully effective it was, as louder and louder rose the volume of voices and music. The procession reformed, escorting the Grand Master to the western door and foot of the steps, and to the triumphant strains of Sullivan's "March Imperial" the brilliant assembly dispersed. Again over the City traffic hum, the St. Paul's bells pealed a joyous message.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN

RECITAL

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST FIFTH.

AT 9.15 P.M.

[1070]

G. R.

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LABOUR PARLIAMENT.

STRIKE WEAPON FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION.

At the annual conference of the Labour party at Southport on June 25th, Mr. John McGurk, chairman of the Labour Party Executive, who presided, and who is an active member of the Miners' Federation, said that during the past few months, industrial unrest had been more deep-seated and widespread than ever before, and it seemed inevitable at one time that the nation would be plunged into a national stoppage, with disastrous results to the whole of the people. Fortunately, the Government realised that the state of feeling among the workers was so serious as to demand instant and effective attention. As a result of the renewed activities of the commission appointed to inquire into the claims of the miners, nationalisation of mines, which Labour conferences had always demanded, was at last officially recommended. This was one of the most momentous decisions ever taken with regard to the industrial system of the country. If in other industries similar commissions were set up to inquire into the profiteering that was undoubtedly rife, he was convinced that the workers would be staggered by the state of affairs that would be revealed, particularly in regard to shipping, and would not remain content with conditions which permitted the community to be so exploited. (Cheers.)

THE STRIKE WEAPON.

A movement was already about to emerge the strike weapon for political purposes. This would be an innovation in this country which few responsible leaders would welcome (hear, hear). But the danger was there, and the proposal was being canvassed with much energy. Generally speaking, he did not think they ought to find it difficult to lay down a broad principle for guidance. They were either constitutionalists or not constitutionalists. If they believed in the efficacy of the political weapon then it was both unwise and undemocratic because they failed to get a majority at the polls, to turn round and demand that they should substitute industrial action. (Hear, hear.) Their disappointment with Parliamentary action was not due to the failure of the political weapon; it was largely due to the fact that trade unionists and their wives were still a long way from being politically conscious. (Cheers.) This was clearly demonstrated at the last election, when tens of thousands of trade unionists and their wives must have voted for candidates other than Labour candidates. (Hear, hear.) They had yet to give the political weapon a fair trial, and they would be unable to do that unless and until the workers realised, much more than they appeared to do at present, that they held the power of political salvation in their own hands and through their own party. (Cheers.)

If they were not yet politically conscious, if they failed to give their support to constitutional political action by the Labour party, it appeared to him less likely that they would be ready to give their adhesion to industrial action to enforce political demands and ideas. It would, therefore, be a great misfortune if the movement were to be torn asunder by efforts to force the adoption of the strike policy for political aims. (Hear, hear.) This was not the time for fresh divisions and deep cleavages in the question of method. The work of the future lay open to them. Domestic and international problems already threw their shadows upon the party; great industrial, social, and economic changes must be undertaken if the spirit of discontent were to be allayed and the people rendered happy and contented; but these changes would not come quickly of their own volition, nor without vigorous concerted effort on the part of all sections of their movement. They had given to the world a new social charter in their programme entitled the "new social order." The issues which confronted them were issues of Labour was eminently fitted to tackle and to solve. There could be no limit to Labour's contribution to progress provided they all pulled together as members of one movement. (Cheers.) The war was happily almost a closed chapter. There were still war issues to be settled, but the future was unfolding itself before them. (Cheers.) Labour had a splendid opportunity to-day. Let them close their ranks, let them conduct their discussions in a spirit of conciliation and fairness. Let them fully recognise the difficulties before them and not magnify differences and distractions. Labour, standing united at home and working in close co-operation with their comrades abroad, had the power to determine the lines of future progress and development. (Cheers.)

A lively and animated discussion took place upon paragraphs in the report calling attention to the fact that many resolutions had been received at headquarters indicating an organised attempt to defeat the Government's political policy by direct industrial action. The general view of the executive committee was that if the British Labour Movement was to initiate a new, precedent in its history by initiating a general strike for the purpose of achieving not industrial but political objects, it was imperative that the trade unions should realise the responsibilities such a strike movement would entail, and should themselves determine the plan of any such new campaign.

Mr. Robert Williams (secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation) said they wanted to know whether the working classes were ready to alter their tactics. Something ought to be done at the conference to give trade unionists some opportunity of discussing, and perhaps deciding, whether they were prepared to take strike action to achieve their political objects. They had discussed the matter as recently as Tuesday night in another place with another organisation, and they had decided to arrange a conference of the delegates of the three great organisations. There were members sitting in the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress who were more reactionary than the British Labour Movement. (Cheers.) "Of, oh," and "Hear, hear." There were at least a million of the working classes prepared to accept the recent challenge of Mr. Churchill. He urged that some opportunity should be given to those who represented trade unions to express their opinion as to whether direct action for political objects was wanted or desirable. Action came properly and constitutionally from the responsible

Labour leaders he was convinced the workers would take action, as they had indications throughout the length and breadth of the country.

MR. SMILLIE'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Robert Smillie (president of the Miners' Federation), who was received with cheers and the singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow," moved that the paragraphs in reference to direct action be referred back. Alas, he said, had been made by Mr. Williams to Mr. Churchill giving a direct challenge to the Labour movement. He took it that their executive committee had given a direct challenge to them. The fact that Mr. Henderson had been called upon to read the paragraph in order to emphasise it struck him as being a direct challenge on the question of whether what was called direct action ought, or ought not, to assist their members in the House of Commons on political questions. It seemed strange that their executive had taken up exactly the position of every exploiter in this country at the present time. What they feared more than anything else was what had come to be called direct action. (Hear, hear.) Direct action might be constitutional action. Those who spoke of it had in their minds the movements that had taken place in different parts of the country where the rank and file of the workers had become discontented with the conditions of things, and because their leaders and officials could not give them a lead or take action with them. In those circumstances the rank and file had nothing else open to them by which they could protest except by direct or unconstitutional action. Where did political questions end and trade union questions begin? Direct action in the case of strike was condemned. Politicians called the nationalisation of mines a political question, but were the delegates going to condemn the miners who had made up their minds they would strike if they did not get nationalisation? To him the nationalisation of the mines was a great Labour question. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the forward movement could be prevented unless the Government dealt fairly with the people. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Broinley (Locomotive Engineers and Firemen) seconded the resolution. Mr. J. Sexton (Dock Labourers) said he had yet to learn that Mr. Williams could claim to have a monopoly of the intelligence of the trade union movement. (Laughter.) He agreed that the Government had grossly deceived the people on the question of conscription, and there was no one more strongly against it than himself. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") Was there not, he asked, a much better way of dealing with Mr. Churchill when the next Election came along. (Laughter.) An Election might not be a long way off, but even if it should be four years, was it not better to have four years' good agitation than risk a civil war which would destroy their organisation for generations to come? Suppose they destroyed the Government by a national strike! Who were they going to put in its place? (A Voice: "A better one.") Yes, if that were possible. (Laughter.)

A MISTAKE IN TACTICS.

Mr. W. Bruce, M.P. (South Wales Miners) said he was not in favour of using industrial weapons to settle what ought to be settled by political instruments. He knew no more slippery slope for the British Labour movement to get on than that. His opinion was that the matter under discussion ought to be settled in joint co-operation. He was afraid that if they used the industrial weapon because they could not have their own way politically they would smash their trade unions. He agreed that the paragraphs in the report should be referred back for reconsideration. Mr. Arthur Henderson explained why the paragraphs were inserted in the report. A mistake in tactics had been made by one whose name had been placed to the paragraphs in raising the question. The paragraphs were open to the triple alliance was to submit a resolution. There was only one way the executive could proceed: that was when they had in a thorough orthodox fashion received instructions from the affiliated organisations, and they said, "You have either to accept this and lead us or get out of the way." Some of them would then decide whether the interest of the country or the Parliament would permit them, under the circumstances, to remain in the party. They could not settle the question in the way that was being attempted that day. He had been too long connected with the Labour Conference not to know the interpretation that those who favoured direct action would put upon anything they did. The decision to be taken was a most momentous one, and it ought not to be taken except by a resolution after notice had been given. He appealed to the mover and seconder to withdraw their proposition and to leave the matter to a resolution, when an intelligent vote could be taken. Mr. Smillie agreed to this course, and the motion to refer the paragraphs back was withdrawn.

AMENITIES OF POLITE SPEECH

MR. R. WILLIAMS ATTACKS MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Robert Williams, the secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, was in great form on June 22nd, when he addressed a Labour demonstration at Southport. Here are a few of his oratorical pleasantries.

"I want revolution, peaceful if possible, though the cause is worthy of the sacrifice of lives."

"The Navy is less reliable than the Army, and the police less reliable than either."

"That Blenheim pup, Mr. Winston Churchill, that well-oiled weathercock, when Koltchak's army was retreating denied that war was going on in Russia. Damned liar that he was."

"Never mind about constitutionalism. We will make a constitution of our own Soviet Government."

"At a 'Hands Off Russia' meeting at Manchester Mr. Williams declared that Bolshevism was only Socialism with the courage of its convictions."

"Mr. R. C. Wallhead, speaking at the same meeting, said Lenin was the greatest man the war had produced."

"The Government could not take the hand of such a man, but preferred to back up bloody-minded butchers like Koltchak and Denike."

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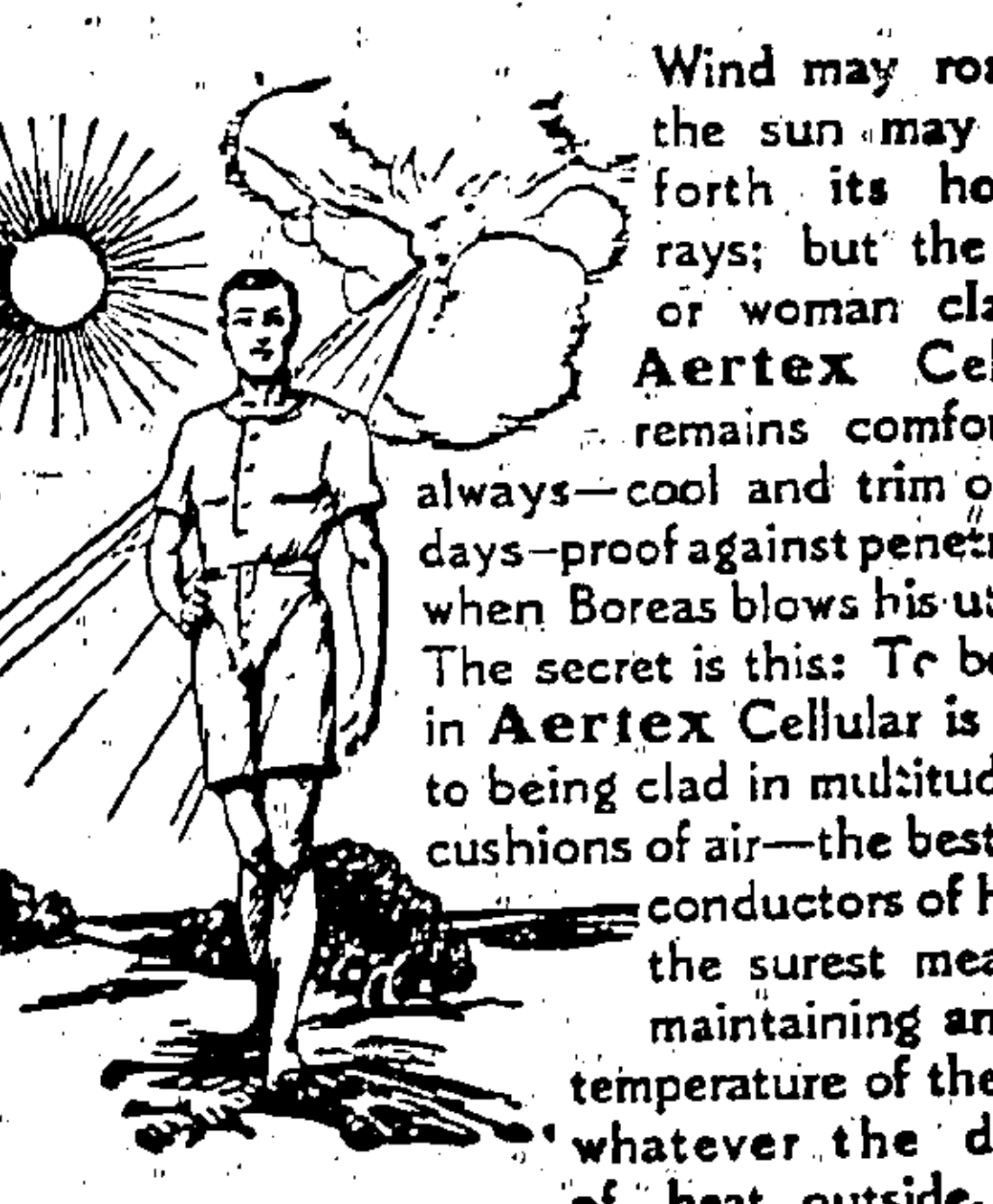
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PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 28th.
KOREA MARU	30,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDER ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
DESTINATION STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PORTHOS" ... 30,000 ... On or about 18th Aug.
"PAUL LECAT" ... 32,000 ... On or about 14th Sept.
"SPHINX" ... 20,000 ... On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUI, SUEZ, PORT SAID. "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 29th August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SARON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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